

Please provide the following information, and submit to the NOAA DM Plan Repository.

Reference to Master DM Plan (if applicable)

As stated in Section IV, Requirement 1.3, DM Plans may be hierarchical. If this DM Plan inherits provisions from a higher-level DM Plan already submitted to the Repository, then this more-specific Plan only needs to provide information that differs from what was provided in the Master DM Plan.

URL of higher-level DM Plan (if any) as submitted to DM Plan Repository:

1. General Description of Data to be Managed**1.1. Name of the Data, data collection Project, or data-producing Program:**

2017 Coastal Georgia NAIP 4-Band 8 Bit Imagery

1.2. Summary description of the data:

This data set contains polygons delineating the seamline boundaries of imagery acquired as part of the National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP), and used in the creation of DOQQs and compressed county mosaics (CCM). These seam polygons can be used as a tool in determining the image source and date of each portion of the DOQQ or the CCM. The NAIP acquires 4 band digital ortho imagery from airborne and/or space based platforms during the agricultural growing seasons in the U.S.. A primary goal of the NAIP program is to enable availability of ortho imagery within sixty days of acquisition. The NAIP provides 1 meter or 1/2 meter GSD ortho imagery rectified within +/- 6 meters to true ground at a 95% confidence level. The tiling format of NAIP imagery is based on a 3.75' x 3.75' quarter quadrangle with a 300 (plus or minus 30) pixel buffer on all four sides. The NAIP quarter quads are formatted to the UTM coordinate system using the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83).

1.3. Is this a one-time data collection, or an ongoing series of measurements?

One-time data collection

1.4. Actual or planned temporal coverage of the data:

2017-12-05

1.5. Actual or planned geographic coverage of the data:

W: -85.816388888889, E: -80.695, N: 35.033888888889, S: 30.245

1.6. Type(s) of data:

(e.g., digital numeric data, imagery, photographs, video, audio, database, tabular data, etc.)

Image (digital)

1.7. Data collection method(s):

(e.g., satellite, airplane, unmanned aerial system, radar, weather station, moored buoy, research vessel, autonomous underwater vehicle, animal tagging, manual surveys, enforcement activities, numerical model, etc.)

1.8. If data are from a NOAA Observing System of Record, indicate name of system:

1.8.1. If data are from another observing system, please specify:

2. Point of Contact for this Data Management Plan (author or maintainer)

2.1. Name:

NOAA Office for Coastal Management (NOAA/OCM)

2.2. Title:

Metadata Contact

2.3. Affiliation or facility:

NOAA Office for Coastal Management (NOAA/OCM)

2.4. E-mail address:

coastal.info@noaa.gov

2.5. Phone number:

(843) 740-1202

3. Responsible Party for Data Management

Program Managers, or their designee, shall be responsible for assuring the proper management of the data produced by their Program. Please indicate the responsible party below.

3.1. Name:

3.2. Title:

Data Steward

4. Resources

Programs must identify resources within their own budget for managing the data they produce.

4.1. Have resources for management of these data been identified?

4.2. Approximate percentage of the budget for these data devoted to data management (specify percentage or "unknown"):

5. Data Lineage and Quality

NOAA has issued Information Quality Guidelines for ensuring and maximizing the quality, objectivity, utility, and integrity of information which it disseminates.

5.1. Processing workflow of the data from collection or acquisition to making it publicly accessible

(describe or provide URL of description):

Process Steps:

- 2015-12-18 00:00:00 - The imagery was collected using the following digital sensors:

Leica ADS-100 (Serial Number 10529) Leica ADS-100 (Serial Number 10547) Leica ADS-100 (Serial Number 10548) with Flight and Sensor Control Management System (FCMS) firmware 4.40 and Leica ADS-80SH82 (Serial Number 1301) Leica ADS-80SH81 (Serial Number 1318) with Flight and Sensor Control Management System (FCMS) firmware 3.38. Cameras are calibrated radiometrically and geometrically by the manufacturer and are all certified by the USGS. Collection was performed using a combination of the following twin-engine aircraft: Turbines flying at 16,500 ft above mean terrain (tail number: AC90 N910FC) (tail number: C402 N246MP) (tail number: PA31 N35AS) (tail number: PAY2 N400CM) With these flying heights, there is a 23% sidelap, giving the collected data nominal ground sampling distance of 0.40 meters at 16,500.

Based-upon the CCD Array configuration present in the ADS digital sensor, imagery for each flight line is 12,000-pixels in width. Red, Green, Blue, Near-Infrared and Panchromatic image bands were collected. The ADS 100 has the following band specifications: Red 619-651 Green 525-585 Blue 435-495 Near Infrared 808-882 all values are in nanometers The ADS 80 has the following band specifications: Pan 465-676 Red 604-664 Green 533-587 Blue 420-492 Near Infrared 833-920 all values are in nanometers Collected data was downloaded to portable hard drives and shipped to the processing facility daily. Raw flight data was extracted from external data drives using XPro software. Airborne GPS / IMU data was post-processed using INYS, PosPac and/or TerraPos software and reviewed to ensure sufficient accuracy for project requirements. Using XPro software, planar rectified images were generated from the collected data for use in image quality review. The planar rectified images were generated at five meter resolution using a two standard deviation

histogram stretch. Factors considered during this review included but were not limited to the presence of smoke and/or cloud cover, contrails, light conditions, sun glint and any sensor or hardware-related issues that potentially could result in faulty data. When necessary, image strips identified as not meeting image quality specifications were re-flown to obtain suitable imagery.

- 2015-12-18 00:00:00 - Aero triangulation blocks were defined primarily by order of acquisition and consisted of four to seventeen strips. Image tie points providing the observations for the least squares bundle adjustment were selected from the images using an auto correlation algorithm. Photogrammetric control points consisted of photo identifiable control points, collected using GPS field survey techniques. The control points were loaded in to a softcopy workstation and measured in the acquired image strips. A least squares bundle adjustment of image pass points, control points and the ABGPS was performed to develop an aero triangulation solution for each block using Pictovera software. Upon final bundle adjustment, the triangulated strips were ortho-rectified to the digital elevation model (DEM). The most recent USGS 10 meter DEMs were used in the rectification process. Positional accuracy was reviewed in the rectified imagery by visually verifying the horizontal positioning of the known photo-identifiable survey locations using ArcGIS software. The red, green, blue, and infrared bands were combined to generate a final ortho-rectified image strip. The ADS sensor collects twelve bit image data which requires radiometric adjustment for output in standard eight bit image channels. The ortho-rectified image strips were produced with the full 12 bit data range, allowing radiometric adjustment to 8 bit range to be performed on a strip by strip basis during the final mosaicking steps. The 12 bit data range was adjusted for display in standard eight bit image channels by defining a piecewise histogram stretch using OrthoVista Radiometrix software. A constant stretch was defined for each image collection period, and then strip by strip adjustments were made as needed to account for changes in sun angle and azimuth during the collection period. Strip adjustments were also made to match the strips histograms as closely as possible to APFO specified histogram metrics and color balance requirements. Automated balancing algorithms were applied to account for bi-directional reflectance as a final step before the conversion to 8 bit data range. The imagery was mosaicked using manual seam line generation in OrthoVista. APFO specified DOQQs were extracted from the final mosaic in GeoTIFF format. 4-Band DOQQs were produced and 3-Band RGB CCMs were created. DOQQs corresponding to an individual CCM were reviewed for overall color balance within the CCM. Local corrections were made where necessary to ensure uniformity within the CCM. In the case of DOQQs occurring in more than one CCM, a separate version of the image was generated and balanced for each CCM it occurred in. The color balanced DOQQs were then compressed to MrSID

Generation 3 format at 15:1 compression ratio to create a composite CCM.

5.1.1. If data at different stages of the workflow, or products derived from these data, are subject to a separate data management plan, provide reference to other plan:

5.2. Quality control procedures employed (describe or provide URL of description):

6. Data Documentation

The EDMC Data Documentation Procedural Directive requires that NOAA data be well documented, specifies the use of ISO 19115 and related standards for documentation of new data, and provides links to resources and tools for metadata creation and validation.

6.1. Does metadata comply with EDMC Data Documentation directive?

No

6.1.1. If metadata are non-existent or non-compliant, please explain:

Missing/invalid information:

- 1.7. Data collection method(s)
- 3.1. Responsible Party for Data Management
- 4.1. Have resources for management of these data been identified?
- 4.2. Approximate percentage of the budget for these data devoted to data management
- 5.2. Quality control procedures employed
- 7.1. Do these data comply with the Data Access directive?
- 7.1.1. If data are not available or has limitations, has a Waiver been filed?
- 7.1.2. If there are limitations to data access, describe how data are protected
- 7.3. Data access methods or services offered
- 7.4. Approximate delay between data collection and dissemination
- 8.1. Actual or planned long-term data archive location
- 8.3. Approximate delay between data collection and submission to an archive facility
- 8.4. How will the data be protected from accidental or malicious modification or deletion prior to receipt by the archive?

6.2. Name of organization or facility providing metadata hosting:

NMFS Office of Science and Technology

6.2.1. If service is needed for metadata hosting, please indicate:

6.3. URL of metadata folder or data catalog, if known:

<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/inport/item/56376>

6.4. Process for producing and maintaining metadata

(describe or provide URL of description):

Metadata produced and maintained in accordance with the NOAA Data Documentation Procedural Directive: https://nosc.noaa.gov/EDMC/DAARWG/docs/EDMC_PD-Data_Documentation_v1.pdf

7. Data Access

NAO 212-15 states that access to environmental data may only be restricted when distribution is explicitly limited by law, regulation, policy (such as those applicable to personally identifiable information or protected critical infrastructure information or proprietary trade information) or by security requirements. The EDMC Data Access Procedural Directive contains specific guidance, recommends the use of open-standard, interoperable, non-proprietary web services, provides information about resources and tools to enable data access, and includes a Waiver to be submitted to justify any approach other than full, unrestricted public access.

7.1. Do these data comply with the Data Access directive?

7.1.1. If the data are not to be made available to the public at all, or with limitations, has a Waiver (Appendix A of Data Access directive) been filed?

7.1.2. If there are limitations to public data access, describe how data are protected from unauthorized access or disclosure:

7.2. Name of organization of facility providing data access:

NOAA Office for Coastal Management (NOAA/OCM)

7.2.1. If data hosting service is needed, please indicate:

7.2.2. URL of data access service, if known:

<https://coast.noaa.gov/dataviewer/#/imagery/search/where:ID=8708>

https://coast.noaa.gov/htdata/raster2/imagery/GA_NAIP_2017_8708

7.3. Data access methods or services offered:

7.4. Approximate delay between data collection and dissemination:

7.4.1. If delay is longer than latency of automated processing, indicate under what authority data access is delayed:

8. Data Preservation and Protection

The NOAA Procedure for Scientific Records Appraisal and Archive Approval describes how to identify, appraise and decide what scientific records are to be preserved in a NOAA archive.

8.1. Actual or planned long-term data archive location:

(Specify NCEI-MD, NCEI-CO, NCEI-NC, NCEI-MS, World Data Center (WDC) facility, Other, To Be Determined, Unable to Archive, or No Archiving Intended)

8.1.1. If World Data Center or Other, specify:

8.1.2. If To Be Determined, Unable to Archive or No Archiving Intended, explain:

8.2. Data storage facility prior to being sent to an archive facility (if any):

Office for Coastal Management - Charleston, SC

8.3. Approximate delay between data collection and submission to an archive facility:

8.4. How will the data be protected from accidental or malicious modification or deletion prior to receipt by the archive?

Discuss data back-up, disaster recovery/contingency planning, and off-site data storage relevant to the data collection

9. Additional Line Office or Staff Office Questions

Line and Staff Offices may extend this template by inserting additional questions in this section.